

# *Modelovanie volatility - ARCH a GARCH modely*

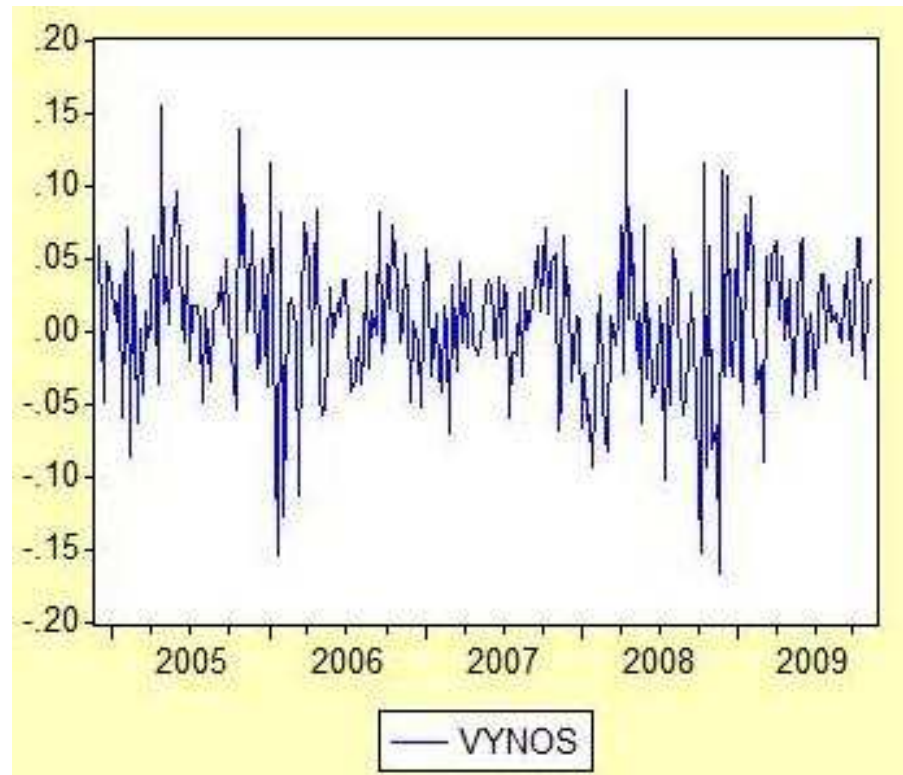
Beáta Stehlíková

Časové rady, FMFI UK, 2011/2012

# Príklad - výnosy akcií

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- Výnosy:  $vynost_t = \ln \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{t-\Delta t}} \right)$ , kde  $S$  je cena akcie
- Priebeh výnosov akcií GOOG - týždenné dáta:



# Príklad - výnosy akcií

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- **Black-Scholesov model** ( $\rightarrow$  finančná mat., PDR):

$$dS = \mu S dt + \sigma S dw,$$

kde  $w$  je Wienerov proces.

- Existuje explicitné vyjadrenie pre cenu akcie v čase  $t$  :

$$S_t = S_0 e^{(\mu - 1/2 \sigma^2)t + \sigma w_t}$$

- **Výnosy** v Black-Scholesovom modeli:

$$vynost_t = \ln \left( \frac{S_t}{S_{t+\Delta t}} \right) = (\mu - 1/2 \sigma^2) \Delta t + \sigma \Delta w$$

$\Rightarrow$  nezávislé s rozdelením  $N((\mu - 1/2 \sigma^2) \Delta t, \sigma^2 \Delta t)$

- **Model pre časový rad výnosov:**

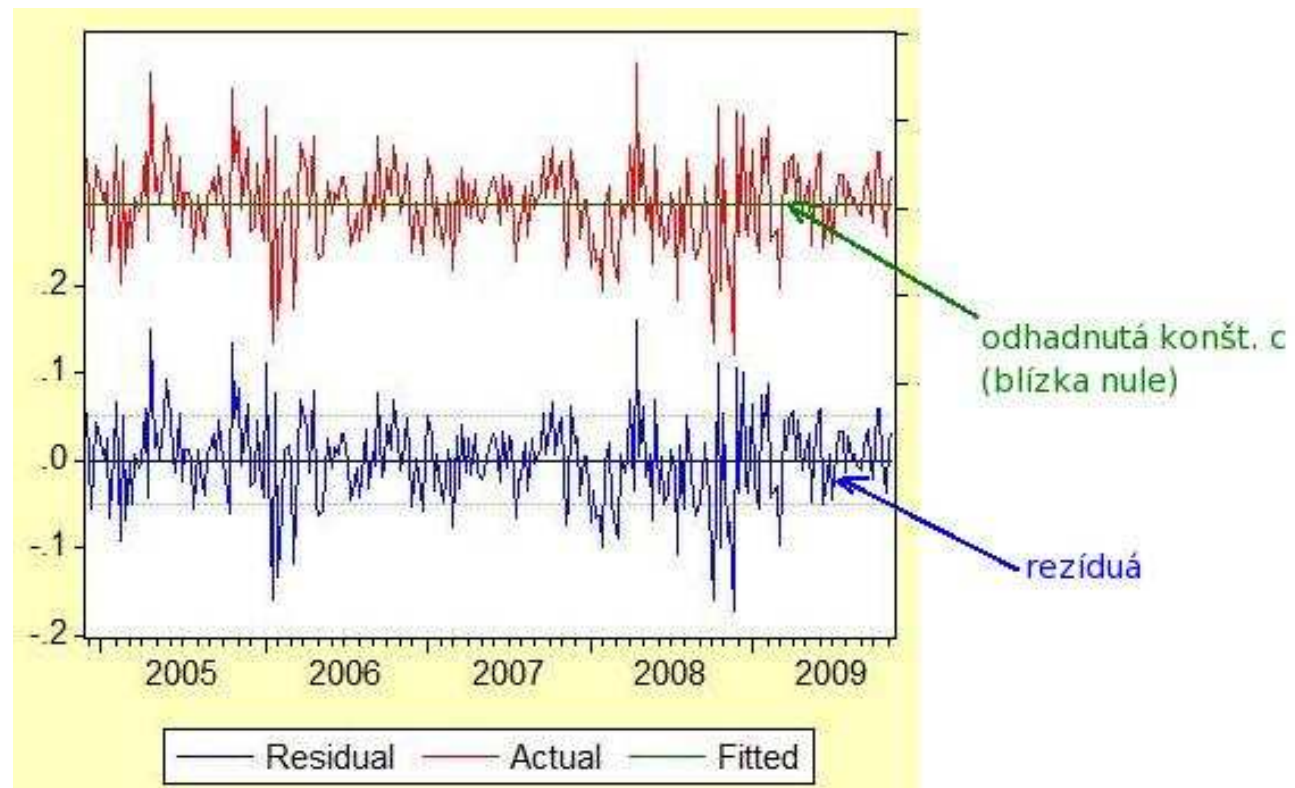
$$vynost_t = c + u_t,$$

kde  $u$  je biely šum

# Príklad - výnosy akcií



































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- Odhadnutý model:



# Príklad - výnosy akcií

- Autokorelácia rezíduí:

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.053	-0.053	0.7499	0.387
		2 0.130	0.128	5.2131	0.074
		3 -0.005	0.008	5.2190	0.156
		4 0.066	0.050	6.3620	0.174
		5 0.012	0.017	6.3982	0.269
		6 0.088	0.076	8.4618	0.206
		7 0.015	0.019	8.5204	0.289
		8 -0.023	-0.046	8.6659	0.371
		9 -0.025	-0.036	8.8403	0.452
		10 -0.002	-0.006	8.8418	0.547
		11 -0.036	-0.035	9.2035	0.603
		12 -0.000	-0.007	9.2035	0.685
		13 -0.203	-0.199	20.524	0.083
		14 0.010	-0.003	20.553	0.114
		15 -0.044	0.015	21.082	0.134
		16 0.061	0.066	22.107	0.140
		17 0.044	0.025	22.420	0.170

Rezídá vyzerajú podľa tohto korelogramu ako biely šum.

# Príklad - výnosy akcií

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- Možný problém:



































- ak je absolútna hodnota rezídua malá, tak väčšinou nasleduje rezíduum tiež s malou absolútnou hodnotou
- podobne za rezíduom s veľkou absolútnou hodnotou nasleduje často rezíduum s veľkou absolútnou hodnotou - môže byť kladné aj záporné, preto sa táto vlastnosť na autokorelácii neprejavila
- druhé mocniny rezíduí budú zrejme korelované (pre biely šum to ale neplatí)

# Príklad - výnosy akcií

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- Autokorelácia druhých mocnín rezíduí:

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
		1	0.175	0.175	8.0821	0.004
		2	0.251	0.227	24.668	0.000
		3	0.045	-0.032	25.196	0.000
		4	0.050	-0.009	25.870	0.000
		5	0.142	0.146	31.292	0.000
		6	0.203	0.173	42.339	0.000
		7	0.136	0.026	47.318	0.000
		8	0.023	-0.094	47.464	0.000
		9	0.074	0.056	48.948	0.000
		10	-0.019	-0.025	49.045	0.000
		11	0.118	0.063	52.831	0.000
		12	0.034	-0.030	53.157	0.000
		13	0.170	0.127	61.157	0.000
		14	-0.013	-0.060	61.202	0.000
		15	0.116	0.071	64.948	0.000
		16	-0.011	-0.034	64.981	0.000

→ výrazná autokorelácia

- OTÁZKA:  
Aký model dokáže zachytiť takéto vlastnosti?

# ARCH a GARCH modely

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- $u$  nie je biely šum, ale

$$u_t = \sqrt{\sigma_t^2} \eta_t,$$

kde  $\eta$  je biely šum s jednotkovou disperziou; teda

$$u_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$$

- **ARCH model** (autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) - rovnica pre disperziu  $\sigma_t^2$ :

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 u_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_p u_{t-p}^2$$

- **Ohraničenia na parametre:**

- ◇ na zabezpečenie kladnosti disperzie:

$$\omega > 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \geq 0, \alpha_p > 0$$

- ◇ kvôli stacionarite:

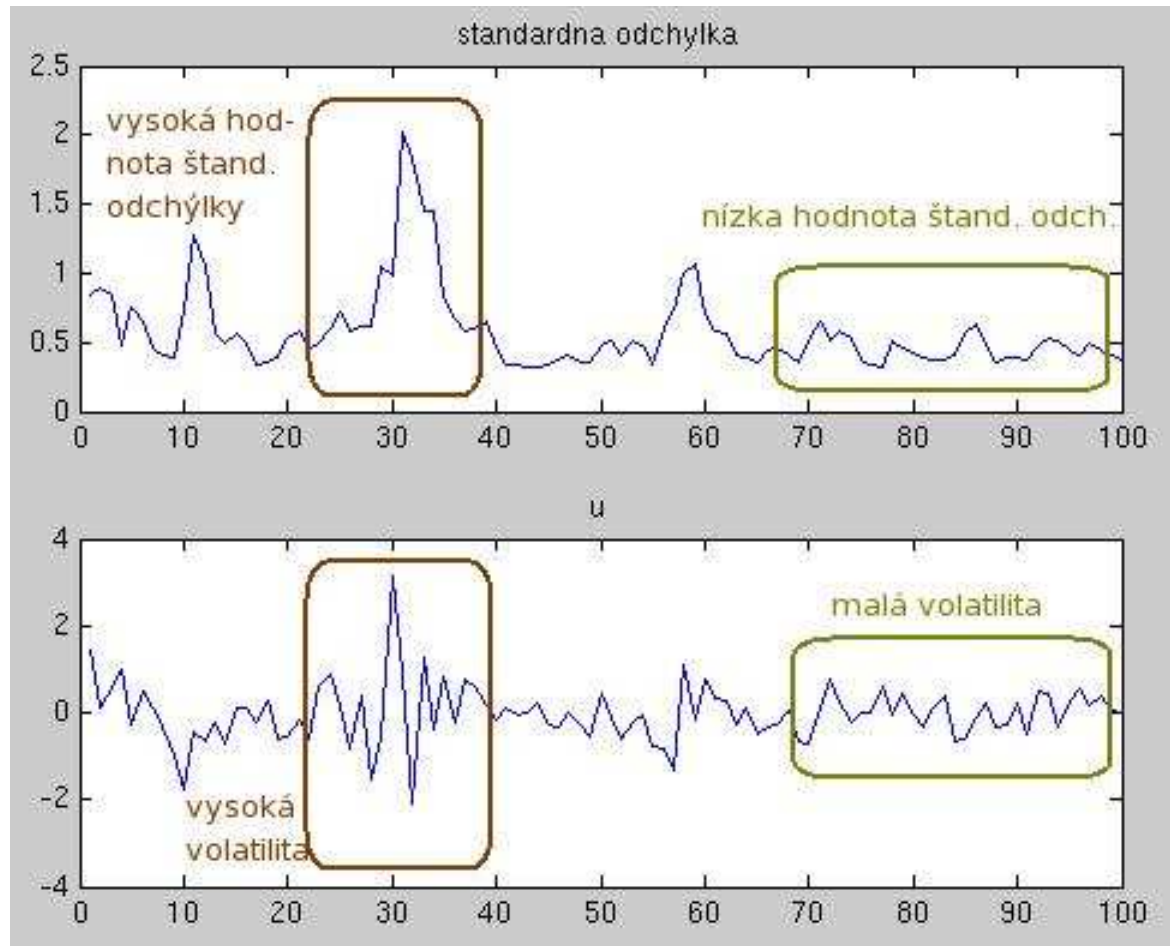
$$\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_p < 1$$



# ARCH a GARCH modely

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- ARCH - simulované dáta:



# ARCH a GARCH modely

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- Nevýhody ARCH modelov:
  - ◇ malý počet členov  $u_{t-i}^2$  často nestačí - vo štvorcoch rezíduí je stále autokorelácia
  - ◇ pri väčšom počte členov sú koeficienty často nesignifikantné alebo nespĺňajú uvedené ohraničenia na parametre
- Zovšeobecnenie: **GARCH modely** - odstraňujú tieto problémy

# ARCH a GARCH modely

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- **GARCH model** (generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity) rovnica pre disperziu  $\sigma_t^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_t^2 &= \omega + \alpha_1 u_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_p u_{t-p}^2 \\ &\quad + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \beta_q \sigma_{t-q}^2\end{aligned}$$

- **Ohraničenia na parametre:**

- ◇ na zabezpečenie kladnosti disperzie:

$$\omega > 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \geq 0, \alpha_p > 0$$

$$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{q-1} \geq 0, \beta_q > 0$$

- ◇ kvôli stacionarite:

$$(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_p) + (\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_q) < 1$$

- Často sa používa GARCH(1,1).

# Príklad (výnosy) - pokračovanie

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





- Odhadnutý GARCH(1,1) model:

	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.005989	0.003105	1.928532	0.0538
Variance Equation				
C	0.000116	9.90E-05	1.173237	0.2407
RESID(-1)^2	0.123117	0.056343	2.185152	0.0289
GARCH(-1)	0.844997	0.069842	12.09875	0.0000

# Príklad - pokračovanie

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

























- Rezíduá:

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.018	0.018	0.0709	0.790
		2 0.112	0.112	2.9255	0.232
		3 0.085	0.083	4.5841	0.205
		4 0.074	0.061	5.8321	0.212
		5 0.041	0.022	6.2214	0.285
		6 0.046	0.025	6.7054	0.349
		7 -0.012	-0.030	6.7385	0.457
		8 -0.094	-0.113	8.7813	0.361
		9 0.012	0.006	8.8138	0.455
		10 -0.046	-0.029	9.3190	0.502
		11 0.019	0.035	9.4017	0.585
		12 -0.067	-0.048	10.478	0.574
		13 -0.199	-0.198	19.950	0.096
		14 -0.011	0.008	19.978	0.131
		15 0.000	0.017	21.005	0.110

# Príklad - pokračovanie

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- Druhé mocniny rezíduí:

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.002	-0.002	0.0010	0.975
		2 0.098	0.098	2.1833	0.336
		3 -0.080	-0.080	3.6369	0.303
		4 -0.073	-0.084	4.8711	0.301
		5 0.021	0.038	4.9691	0.420
		6 -0.015	-0.005	5.0194	0.541
		7 -0.032	-0.052	5.2549	0.629
		8 -0.069	-0.070	6.3622	0.607
		9 0.004	0.017	6.3665	0.703
		10 -0.068	-0.064	7.4516	0.682
		11 0.093	0.076	9.4917	0.577
		12 -0.023	-0.017	9.6158	0.650
		13 0.191	0.175	18.355	0.144

# Príklad - pokračovanie

- Odhadnutá štandardná odchýlka  $\sigma_t$  zodpovedá intuícii:

